



Social Monitoring Report

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PRC: Xinjiang Akesu Integrated Urban Development and Environmental Improvement Project

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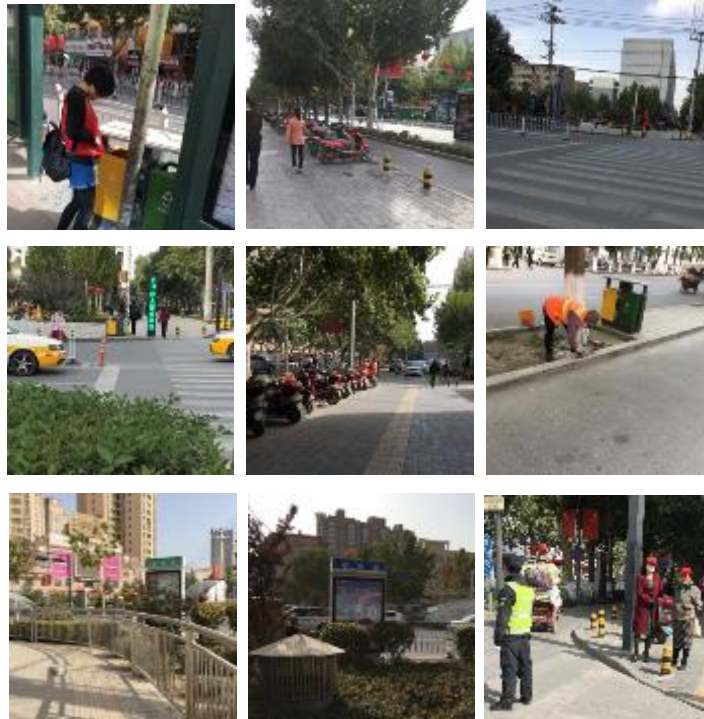
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Resettlement Monitoring & Evaluation Report
(the First Phase)



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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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Currency unit – CNY

CNY1.00 = \$0.1512

\$1.00 = CNY6.6137

1ha=15mu

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IUD&EIP | - | Integrated Urban Development & Environment Improvement project |
| Aps | - | Affected Persons |
| HH | - | Household |
| ABD | - | Asian Development Bank |
| Rd | - | Road |
| Str. | - | Street |
| LA | - | Land Acquisition |
| HD | - | Housing Demolition |
| LB | - | Land Bureau |
| HDH | - | Housing Demolition Headquarter |
| M&E | - | Monitoring & Evaluation |
| APO | - | Akesu Project Office |
| PMO | - | Project Management Office |
| XUAG | - | Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region |
| VC | - | Village Committee |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | OVERVIEW..... | 5 |
| 1.1 | PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS | 5 |
| 1.1.1 | <i>Urban Infrastructure and Services Improved Subproject.....</i> | <i>5</i> |
| 1.1.2 | <i>Akesu Duolang wetland rehabilitated and protected.....</i> | <i>7</i> |
| 1.2 | RESETTLEMENT PROGRESS | 7 |
| 1.3 | STATE OF AFFAIRS OF THE MONITORING & EVALUATION | 8 |
| 2 | PROJECT IMPACTS MONITOEING | 9 |
| 2.1 | GENERAL MONITORING ON PROJECT IMPACTS..... | 9 |
| 2.1.1 | <i>General Planned Project Impacts</i> | <i>9</i> |
| 2.1.2 | <i>General Actual Project Impacts.....</i> | <i>9</i> |
| 2.2 | MONITORING ON THE LA PHYSICAL INDICATORS..... | 10 |
| 2.2.1 | <i>LA Planned Physical Indicators</i> | <i>10</i> |
| 2.2.2 | <i>LA Actual Physical Indicators.....</i> | <i>10</i> |
| 2.2.3 | <i>Monitoring Result on LA Physical Indictators.....</i> | <i>11</i> |
| 2.3 | MONITORING ON THE HD PHYSICAL INDICTATORS | 12 |
| 2.3.1 | <i>HD Planned Physical Indictators.....</i> | <i>12</i> |
| 2.3.2 | <i>HD Actual Physical Indictators</i> | <i>12</i> |
| 2.3.3 | <i>Monitoring Result on HD Physical Indicators</i> | <i>14</i> |
| 2.4 | MONITORING ON THE ATTACHMENT DEMOLITION PHYSICAL INDICATORS..... | 15 |
| 2.5 | MONITORING ON TEMPORARY LAND USING..... | 16 |
| 2.6 | MONITORING ON PROJECT AFFECTED POPULATIONS..... | 16 |
| 2.6.1 | <i>Project Planned Affected Populations</i> | <i>16</i> |
| 2.6.2 | <i>Project Actual Affected Populations</i> | <i>16</i> |
| 2.7 | MONITORING ON THE PROJECT AFFECTED VULNERABLE GROUPS | 17 |
| 2.7.1 | <i>Project Planned Affected Vulnerable Groups</i> | <i>17</i> |
| 2.7.2 | <i>Project Actual Affected Vulnerable Groups.....</i> | <i>17</i> |
| 3 | MONITORING ON COMPENSATION RATES& FEE..... | 19 |
| 3.1 | MONITORING ON COMPENSATION POLICIES..... | 19 |
| 3.2 | MONITORING ON COMPENSATION RATES | 20 |
| 3.2.1 | <i>Monitoring on LA Compensation Rates</i> | <i>20</i> |
| 3.2.2 | <i>Monitoring on HD compensation rates.....</i> | <i>20</i> |

| | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 3.2.3 | <i>Monitoring on Attachment Demolition Compensation Rates</i> | 22 |
| 3.2.4 | <i>Monitoring Conclusion on Compensation Rates</i> | 23 |
| 3.3 | MONITORING ON COMPENSATION FUNDS APPROPRIATION & DISBURSEMENT CHANNELS | 23 |
| 3.3.1 | <i>Monitoring on Funds Appropriation</i> | 23 |
| 3.3.2 | <i>Monitoring on Compensation Funds Disbursement Channels</i> | 24 |
| 4 | MONITORING ON RESETTLEMENT RESULT | 26 |
| 4.1 | MONITORING ON LA RESETTLEMENT RESULT | 26 |
| 4.2 | MONITORING ON THE RESULT OF HD RESETTLEMENT | 28 |
| 4.3 | MONITORING ON THE SPECIAL ATTENTION DURING RESETTLEMENT | 30 |
| 4.4 | MONITORING ON THE SMALL BOILERS CLOSED RE-EMPLOYMENT | 31 |
| 4.5 | SAMPLE SURVEY ON THE LA&HD AFFECTED VILLAGES AND HOUSEHOLDS | 32 |
| 4.5.1 | <i>Survey on the LA&HD Affected Villages</i> | 32 |
| 4.5.2 | <i>Sample Survey on LA&HD Affected Households</i> | 33 |
| 5 | MONITORING ON PUBLIC PARTICIPATION | 37 |
| | CHNNELS | 37 |
| 5.1 | MONITORING ON PUBLIC PARTICIPATION | 37 |
| 5.1.1 | <i>Monitoring on Public Participation during Project Plan Stage</i> | 37 |
| 5.1.2 | <i>Monitoring on Public Participation during Implementation Stage</i> | 38 |
| 5.1.3 | <i>Monitoring on Information Disclosure</i> | 38 |
| 5.2 | MONITORING ON COMPLAINT CHANNELS | 39 |
| 6 | MONITORING ON RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION | 40 |
| 6.1 | GENERAL MONITORING ON RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION | 40 |
| 6.2 | MONITORING ON AKESU PROJECT OFFICE | 40 |
| 6.3 | MONITORING ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION | 41 |
| 6.4 | MEASURES FOR ENHANCING CAPACITY OF ORGANIZATIONS | 41 |
| 7 | CONCLUSION, PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS | 42 |
| 7.1 | CONCLUSIONS OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION | 42 |
| 7.2 | PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS | 43 |
| 7.3 | NEXT WORK PLAN | 43 |

CHART CATALOG

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 2-1 Statistics Table on LA according to Subprojects for Akesu Project..... | 10 |
| Table 2-2 Statistics Table on LA according to villages for Akesu Project..... | 11 |
| Table 2-3 Table of comparative analysis of LA planned and actual physical indicators of Akesu Project..... | 12 |
| Table 2-4 Statistics Table for HD according to Subprojects of Akesu Project..... | 13 |
| Table 2-5 Statistics Table for HD according to Villages of Akesu Project | 13 |
| Table 2-6 Statistics Table for HD by Wetland Subproject of Akesu Project..... | 13 |
| Table 2-7 Statistics Table for HD by Awenlu Subproject of Akesu Project | 13 |
| Table 2-8 Table of comparative analysis of HD planned and actual physical indicators of Akesu Project | 14 |
| Table 2-9 Monitoring table on attachment demolition of Akesu Project..... | 15 |
| Table 2-10 Monitoring on Affected Populations for Akesu Project..... | 16 |
| Table 2-11 Monitoring on the Affected Vulnerable Groups of Akesu Project..... | 18 |
| Table 3-1 Monitoring on LA Compensation Rates of Akesu Project..... | 20 |
| Table 3-2 Monitoring on HD of Akesu Project | 22 |
| Table 3-3 Monitoring on the Attachment Demolition Compensation Rates of Akesu Project..... | 22 |
| Table 3-4 Monitoring on the compensation Fee of Akesu Project | 24 |
| Table 4-1 Monitoring on the Re-employment for the Small Boilers Closed affected 48 Workers | 31 |
| Table 4-2 Interview of the Village cadres of the affected Villages | 32 |
| Table 4-3 Basic Information of the Affected Villages..... | 32 |
| Table 4-4 Sample Survey Scope of Akesu Project | 33 |
| Table 4-5 Survey Targets' Age Distribution for the Baseline Survey for Akesu Project | 33 |
| Table 4-6 The Age and Gender of the Baseline Survey Population for Akesu Project..... | 34 |
| Table 4-7 The Nationality Composition Table for Akesu Project | 34 |
| Table 4-8 The Education Background of the Baseline Survey Population for Akesu Project..... | 34 |
| Table 4-9 Household Size versus Per Capita Net Income Cross-over..... | 35 |
| Table 4-10 The Per Capita Net Income Analytical Table for | 35 |
| Table 4-11 The Size (Number of Persons) of the Surveyed Farming Households versus the Household Dwelling Area | 36 |
| | |
| Figure 3-1 Monitoring on the Compensation Fee Disbursement Channels of Akesu Project | 25 |
| Figure 4-1 Participate in the project construction villagers | 28 |
| Figure 4-2 Security and Sanitation workers | 28 |
| Figure 4-3 Kangle Resettlement community photo | 29 |

1 OVERVIEW

1.1 Project Construction Progress

12 Asian Development Bank (ADB) Loaned Xinjiang Akesu Integrated Urban Development and Environmental Improvement Project (abbreviated as: Xinjiang Akesu **IUD& EIP** or short name called as **Akesu Project**) is being successfully implemented with the full support of ADB, autonomous regions, municipalities, townships, villages and other departments at all levels and affected residents. The implementation of the project as of now is as follows:

1.1.1 Urban Infrastructure and Services Improved Subproject

1) Road Construction

13 Road construction progress as following:

- Road civil works and installation engineering of Minzhu Rd. (1352.02 m), Tianshan Rd. (1164.43 m), Minzhu Rd. (E) (337.11 m), Yingbin Rd. (2323.21 m), Jiaoyu Rd. (1459.53 m) and Jianshe Rd. (1726.91 m); heating civil works and installation engineering of Yingbin Road in the contract URN-CW01 had been completed and been put into use in September 2016.
- Road civil works and installation engineering of Nanchang Rd. (723.03 m) and Huannan Rd. (406.38 m); civil works installation engineering of 4 community lanes (16.5 km); bridges civil works installation engineering of Fujiu Rd. and Fushi Rd in the contract URN-CW02 had been completed and been put into use in June 2017.
- Road civil works and installation engineering, water supply and drainage pipeline civil works and installation engineering of Nanda Str. (2300.23 m) and Beida Str. (1191.46 m) in the contract URN-CW03 had been completed and been put into use in November 2016.
- Road civil works and installation engineering of Fuqi Rd. (735.88 m), East Ying'awati Rd. (1455.75 m), Wangsan St. (1085.79 m), Tabei Rd. (785.51 m) had been finished the procurement and the drainage pipeline civil works and installation engineering of Fuqi Road, Yingawtidong Rd, Wangsanjie Rd in the contract URN-CW04 had been completed and put into use in July 2016. The Tabei road had been constructed 900m.
- Road civil works and installation engineering of Jiefangzhong Rd. (2334.16 m) and Wenhua Rd. (1410.7 m) in the contract URN-CW05 had been finished the procurement in July 2016 and had been completed in July 2017.
- Road civil works and installation engineering of Jiaotong Rd. (1582.35 m) in the contract URN-CW08 had finished the motorway paved oil. Non-motorized lane and sidewalk started the

construction in July 2017.

- Road civil works and installation engineering of Zhongyuan Rd. (3888.3 m) in the contract URN-CW09 had finished the motorway paved oil. Non-motorized lane and sidewalk is in the construction.
- Civil works and installation engineering of Dashizi pedestrian overcrossing in the contract URN-CW10 had been completed and been put into use in April 2016.
- Road civil works and installation engineering Renmin Rd. (1257.22 m) and Awen Str. (2890.32 m) in the contract URN-CW11 had been finished the procurement in June 2016 and completed the construction and put into use in June 2017.
- Purchase of road lighting equipment for Minzhu Road, Tianshan Road, Minzhu Road (E), Jiaoyu Road, Yingbin Road, Nanchang Road, Huannan Road, Jianshe Road, Back street, Fuqi Road, East Ying'awati Road, Wangsan Road, Jiefang Middle Road, Tanan Road, Tabei Road, Wenhua Road, Nanda Street, Beida Street, Jiaotong Road, Zhongyuan Road, Awen Avenue and Renmin Road in the contract URN- GD01 had been finished the supply of the material.
- Up to now, a total of 1.073 km of newly built 2 roads (Fuqi Road and Democracy Road East Extension) have been completed; Reconstruction 19 existing roads a total of 33.04km, has completed 23.081146 km, under construction 4.408 km, the remaining 5.551 km included in the next purchase plan; Community Street Lane 43 km 16.5 km has been completed. Great Cross crosses have been completed, Fuqi Rd and Fushi Rd bridges have been completed. One of the three equipment packages had been delivered, one has been completed and the remaining one has been tendered for procurement in the third quarter of 2017.

2) Parks and nursery

14 Parks and nursery project construction progress as following:

- Civil works and installation engineering of seedling base ancillary works in the contract is constructing.
- A total of 2 civil contracts for parks and green spaces, 1 completed procurement and grant, 1 in procurement, planned in July 2017 grant.

3) Solid waste management

15 Solid waste management project progress as following:

- Supply of sanitation vehicles under Contract SWM-GD01 has been completed.
- The contractor SWM-GD02 has been delivered with the garbage truck.
- Contract SWM-GD03 small advertising washing machine all the supply has been completed.
- Contract SWM-GD04 excavators and forklifts have been delivered.
- The contract for SWM-GD05 sanitation tricycle supply has been completed.

- The trash can of contract SWM-GD06 has been delivered.
- Solid waste management includes one civil contract and six equipment contracts. So far, the civil contract for the refuse transfer station (SWM-CW01) has not been purchased and the contract for six equipment has been completed.

4) Pipelines of water supply and sewage

16 Pipelines of water supply and sewage project progress as following;

- Water supply pipeline and drainage pipeline equipment purchase of Nanda Str., Beida Str. And Fuqi Roa under contract WSN -GD02 had been finished the supply.
- Water supply and drainage network includes 1 civil contract and 2 equipment contracts. According to the procurement plan in November 2015, one of the civil contracts (WSN-CW01) and one of the equipment contracts (WSN-GD02) has been canceled and the remaining one of the equipment contracts has been completed.

1.1.2 Akesu Duolang wetland rehabilitated and protected

17 Akesu Duolang wetland rehabilitated and protected project progress as following:

- Dredging, dredging, dyke dyke handling and canal system construction are completed. The inverted siphon aqueduct project at the convergence point of the three water systems is under construction. 45% of the discharge channels have been completed, 1 inverted siphon, 3 agricultural bridges, 85% overflow weirs, Empty gate 70%, dams 75%.
- This subproject consists of 2 civil contracts and 4 equipment contracts. One civil contract has been completed and procured, under construction. 1 civil contract and 4 equipment contracts had not been purchased.

1.2 Resettlement Progress

18 The resettlement work of this project started from May 27, 2015 and basically completed in June 2016. The project completed a total of 1,685.52 mu of land acquisition, of which 875.52 mu of rural collective land and 813 mu of state-owned land, affecting 1299 people in 282 households. There are 29 households affected by house demolition, of which house demolition affects 27 households with 129 persons, demolition area is 4813.92m², and relocation of attachments affects 2 households.

19 The land requisition and demolition expenses in the total resettlement costs have been appropriated, amounting to 101,502,900 yuan, of which, the cost of land acquisition and demolition of urban development projects is 6,594,000 yuan; the cost of land acquisition and demolition of wetland restoration projects is 98,408,900 yuan. The compensation fee for rural collective land acquisition only includes the resettlement subsidy paid to the affected households, compensation fees for young crops and trees. As

of now, a total of 26,974,100 yuan has been appropriated for land acquisition compensation, of which 23.9337 million yuan is resettlement subsidy, 721.5 thousand yuan is young crop compensation and 2.1389 million yuan is tree compensation.

- 20 Up to the October 2017 field survey, the project's land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement work completed 90% of the original plan. The remaining resettlement work of the main resettlement is the appropriation of land compensation fee for land acquisition, the implementation of the social security policy of land-expropriated farmers and the restoration of production and life of the resettlers.

1.3 State of Affairs of the Monitoring & Evaluation

- 21 Entrusted to conduct the independent external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) on the Akesu project by the Akesu Project Office (APO), the individual consultant worked out Working Outlines of the Monitoring and Evaluation, the consultant decided the work scope of monitoring and evaluation, the index of monitoring and the working schedule and methods according to the second phase resettlement situation.
- 22 The consultant went to collect base data in the field in October 2017. The consultant carried out monitoring on the whole process of the resettlement implementation. In addition to talking with the leaders of the townships, villages and groups, they increased ratio of their interviews to the households. The consultant had focused investigation on the spots where a comparatively larger amount of land acquisition(LA), housing demolition (HD)and resettlement occurred; they did sampled surveys to the affected people of different categories. The purpose of the investigation was to get information regarding the changes in the affected people's production and living conditions, the rates of compensations of different categories as well as the status of affairs regarding funds transfer and disbursement. By this means, they made judgements on whether the supporting goals set by the RAP were reached or not, to discover the problems occurred in the process of resettlement, to provide feedbacks to the relevant resettlement institutions and to make suggestions on improvement.

2 PROJECT IMPACTS MONITOEING

2.1 General Monitoring on Project Impacts

2.1.1 General Planned Project Impacts

- 12 According to the resettlement plan approved by ADB in February 2015, a total of 677.8 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently, of which 54.8 mu will be requisitioned for road construction subprojects and 623 mu will be requisitioned for collective wetland improvement subprojects. A total of 176 households with 740 persons will be affected by acquisition of collective land in this project. At the same time, 825.13 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently during the construction of the project, of which 813 mu is an existing state-owned wetland park and 12.13 mu is a state-owned park, while 960 mu nurseries is Gobi Desert. The project pipeline network involves a temporary land occupation of 1274 mu.
- 13 The total demolished area of the planned houses in this project is 5655m², of which 4855m² is demolished for road construction sub-project and 1,497.46m² for comprehensive sub-project of wetland rehabilitation. A total of 120 households will be demolished in 21 demolitions and 70 households in 13 will be affected by land acquisition and demolition. Of the total affected persons, 43 households and 130 persons are the vulnerable groups, including 37 households with minimum living guarantee, 4 households with disabled persons and 2 households living alone for the elderly.

2.1.2 General Actual Project Impacts

- 14 The project actually covers an area of 1,685.52 mu, including 872.52 mu of rural collective land and 813 mu of state-owned land, affecting 1299 people in 282 households.
- 15 There are 29 households affected by the actual demolition of the project, of which 129 households are affected by housing demolition, with an area of 4813.92m² for demolition and 2 households only affected by attachment demolition.
- 16 The actual land acquisition and house demolition of the project will be affected by 4 villages in Yiganqi town, with a total of 1,229 persons in 282 households. Among them, 388 people in 82 households were affected by the urban road network improvement project and 200 households 911 persons were affected by the wetland restoration project. 27 households with 129 people affected by land acquisition will also be affected.
- 17 Temporary land use data have not been obtained for this monitoring, mainly because no personal impact has been made and the details will be reflected in the next monitoring report.

18 The project actually affects a total of 58 households with 148 persons, including 10 families with disabled households, 126 people with 36 minimum subsistence allowances and 12 persons with 12 senior citizens who are disabled.

2.2 Monitoring on the LA Physical Indicators

2.2.1 LA Planned Physical Indicators

19 The project plans to permanently affect 1,490 mu (99.3 ha) of land, including 813 mu (54.2 ha) of state-owned land and 677.8 mu (45.13 ha) of collective land. Collective land expropriated includes 66% (450 mu or 30 ha) of cultivated land. A total of 176 households are affected by land acquisition.

2.2.2 LA Actual Physical Indicators

20 The actual land acquisition of the project is 1,685.52 mu, including 872.52 mu of rural collective land and 813 mu of state-owned land, affecting 1,299 people in 282 households. Road land acquisition of 71.20 mu of rural land, affecting 82 households and 388 people; wetland land acquisition of 1,614.32 mu, of which 801.32 acres of rural land, affecting 200 households 911 people, 813 mu of state-owned land. Land Acquisition According to village statistics: According to the statistics, 16.52 mu of land will be requisitioned in the Yiganqi village, affecting 5 households and 30 persons; 367.60 mu of land will be requisitioned in Saigepaqi Village, affecting 697 persons in 151 households; 302.35 mu will be requisitioned in Bageqi Village, affecting 21 households and 96 persons; 186.05 mu of land acquisition, affecting 105 households 476 people in Yingbage village; State Forestry Administration Bureau of 813.00 mu of state-owned land. According to the project, the details of villages statistics are shown in Table 2-1 and 2-2. Summarize by land acquisition statistics see Annex 1.

Table 2-1 Statistics Table on LA according to Subprojects for Akesu Project

| Sub-projects | Total Area (mu) | State-Owned land | Rural land(mu) | | | | affected | | EM | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Sub-total | Cultivated land | Fish pond | Housing ground | House-holds | persons | House-holds | persons |
| Fuqilu | 16.52 | 0.00 | 16.52 | 16.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5 | 30 | 5 | 30 |
| Awenlu | 54.68 | 0.00 | 54.68 | 49.55 | 0.00 | 5.13 | 77 | 358 | 76 | 356 |
| Sub-total | 71.20 | 0.00 | 71.20 | 66.07 | 0.00 | 5.13 | 82 | 388 | 81 | 386 |
| Wetland | 1614.32 | 813.00 | 801.32 | 516.84 | 282.38 | 2.10 | 200 | 911 | 186 | 868 |
| Total | 1685.52 | 813.00 | 872.52 | 582.91 | 282.38 | 7.23 | 282 | 1299 | 267 | 1254 |

Data sources: LB & HDH in Akesu City

Table 2-2 Statistics Table on LA according to villages for Akesu Project

| Villages | Total Area (mu) | State-Owned land | Rural land(mu) | | | | affected | | EM | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Sub-total | Cultivated land | Fish pond | Housing ground | House-holds | persons | House-holds | persons |
| Yiganqi | 16.52 | 0.00 | 16.52 | 16.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5 | 30 | 5 | 30 |
| Saigepaqi | 367.60 | 0.00 | 367.60 | 306.47 | 55.48 | 5.65 | 151 | 697 | 143 | 670 |
| Bageqi | 302.35 | 0.00 | 302.35 | 73.87 | 226.90 | 1.58 | 21 | 96 | 17 | 78 |
| Yingbage | 186.05 | 0.00 | 186.05 | 186.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 105 | 476 | 102 | 476 |
| Forestry Bureu | 813.00 | 813.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | 1685.52 | 813.00 | 872.52 | 582.91 | 282.38 | 7.23 | 282 | 1299 | 267 | 1254 |

Data sources: LB & HDH in Akesu City

2.2.3 Monitoring Result on LA Physical Indicators

21 Through the statistical analysis of physical indicators of LA planned and actual physical indicators, it can be concluded that the monitoring results of physical indicators of land acquisition of the project are as follows:

- 1) The actual total land acquisition increased more than the planned total LA, with the increase of rural land and no change of state-owned land;
- 2) The actual LA of the road increased more than the planned LA; the actual LA of wetlands will increase compared with the planned LA;
- 3) The actual LA of arable land increased more than the planned LA; the actual land acquisition of a fish pond increased more than that of the planned LA; the actual LA of a land plots land was less than that of planned LA;
- 4) The actual number of affected persons affected by LA is larger than the number of affected households under the project and the number of ethnic minorities (EM) is increasing; the actual number of affected persons affected by LA is higher than the number of planned population and EM;
- 5) The actual affected villages affected by LA are unchanged from the plan or are 4 villages.
- 6) Actual Affected Households and Population According to Village Statistics and Analysis According to Village Statistics: Only the number and population of those Yiganqi village decreased due to the decreased of LA; the population of Saigepaqi, Bageqi Village and Yingbage Village increased because of the increase of LA Increased.

22 Refer table 2-3 for detail information.

Table 2-3 Table of comparative analysis of LA planned and actual physical indicators of Akesu Project

| Items | Units | Planned | Actual | Changed situation | % |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-------------------|--------|
| Total LA | mu | 1490.8 | 1685.52 | 194.72 | 13.06 |
| Rural land | mu | 677.8 | 872.52 | 194.72 | 28.73 |
| State-owned land | mu | 813.0 | 813 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Road LA | mu | 54.8 | 71.2 | 16.4 | 29.93 |
| Fuqilu LA | mu | 27.6 | 16.52 | -11.08 | -40.14 |
| Awenlu LA | mu | 27.2 | 54.68 | 27.48 | 101.03 |
| Wetland LA | mu | 1436.0 | 1614.32 | 178.32 | 12.42 |
| Cultivated land | mu | 450.6 | 582.91 | 132.31 | 29.36 |
| Fish pong | mu | 200 | 282.38 | 82.38 | 41.19 |
| House ground | mu | 27.2 | 7.23 | -19.97 | -73.42 |
| Affected household | household | 176 | 282 | 106 | 60.23 |
| EM household | household | 172 | 267 | 95 | 55.23 |
| Affected person | person | 740 | 1299 | 559 | 75.54 |
| EM person | person | 724 | 1254 | 530 | 73.20 |
| Affected villages | No | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Yiganqi village | household | 8 | 5 | -3 | -37.50 |
| Saigepaqi village | household | 128 | 151 | 23 | 17.97 |
| Bageqi village | household | 3 | 21 | 18 | 600.00 |
| Yingbage village | household | 37 | 105 | 68 | 183.78 |
| Yiganqi village | person | 40 | 30 | -10 | -25.00 |
| Saigepaqi village | person | 540 | 697 | 157 | 29.07 |
| Bageqi village | person | 12 | 96 | 84 | 700.00 |
| Yingbage village | person | 148 | 476 | 328 | 221.62 |

Data sources: LB & HDH in Akesu City

2.3 Monitoring on the HD Physical Indictators

2.3.1 HD Planned Physical Indictators

- 23 There are 2 subprojects involving HD. Urban Road Network Improvement Subproject will demolish 4855 m² of residential structure, with 18 households 108 people needing relocation. Wetland restoration subproject will demolish of 800 m² of residential structure, 3 households 12 persons need to move.

2.3.2 HD Actual Physical Indictators

- 24 The actual HD of the project affected 29 households, of which, the impact of HD were 27 households, the HD area was 4813.92m², and the attachment demolition affected 2 households. The relocation of wetland restoration subprojects affected by the HD of 4 teams of Bageqi village (2 production brigade) and 8 households, of which 7 households affected by the HD and the demolition area will be 1395.83m² and 1 household, Zhang Qixin only involves the demolition of attachments; HD of Awenlu Subproject Affected Saigepaqi Village, total demolition affected 21 households, of which HD affected 20 households and 97persons, demolition area of 3418.09m², with 1 household of Nurdon. Mamuti only involved in attachment demolition. Details are shown in Tables 2-4, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7 and Annex 2.

Table 2-4 Statistics Table for HD according to Subprojects of Akesu Project

| Subprojects | HH (HH) | person (person) | HD Area (m ²) | House structure (m ²) | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | | Brick-concrete | Brick-Wood (dwelling) | Brick-Wood (warehouse) | Simple Brick-wood | Earth-Wood |
| Wetland | 7 | 32 | 1395.83 | 98.1 | 871.4 | 227.34 | 110.99 | 88 |
| Awenlu | 20 | 97 | 3418.09 | | 3024.54 | | 384.45 | |
| Total | 27 | 129 | 4813.92 | 98.1 | 3895.94 | 227.34 | 495.44 | 88 |

Data sources: HDH in Akesu City

Table 2-5 Statistics Table for HD according to Villages of Akesu Project

| Villages | HH (HH) | person (person) | HD Area (m ²) | House structure (m ²) | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | | Brick-concrete | Brick-Wood (dwelling) | Brick-Wood (warehouse) | Simple Brick-wood | Earth-Wood |
| Bageqi | 5 | 26 | 1061.74 | 98.1 | 730.55 | 227.34 | 5.75 | 88 |
| Saigepaqi | 22 | 103 | 3752.18 | 0 | 3165.39 | 0 | 489.69 | 0 |
| Total | 27 | 129 | 4813.92 | 98.1 | 3895.94 | 227.34 | 495.44 | 88 |

Data sources: HDH in Akesu City

Table 2-6 Statistics Table for HD by Wetland Subproject of Akesu Project

| No | Household lead | Family person (person) | HD Area (m ²) | House structure (m ²) | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | | Brick-concrete | Brick-Wood (dwelling) | Brick-Wood (warehouse) | Simple Brick-wood | Earth-Wood |
| 1 | Liu Liqian | 3 | 78.51 | | 68.85 | | 9.66 | |
| 2 | Han Shenming | 3 | 255.58 | | 72 | | 95.58 | 88 |
| 3 | Chen Congfu | 5 | 330.67 | | 183.92 | 141 | 5.75 | |
| 4 | Yang Heping | 5 | 165 | | 165 | | | |
| 5 | Tunishahan.Apizi | 6 | 206.74 | | 120.4 | 86.34 | | |
| 6 | Zhu Jian | 4 | 120.5 | 98.1 | 22.4 | | | |
| 7 | Mutailipu.Touhaniyazi | 6 | 238.83 | | 238.83 | | | |
| | Total | 32 | 1395.83 | 98.1 | 871.4 | 227.34 | 110.99 | 88 |

Data sources: HDH in Akesu City

Table 2-7 Statistics Table for HD by Awenlu Subproject of Akesu Project

| No | Household lead | Family person (person) | HD Area (m ²) | House structure (m ²) | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | | Brick-concrete | Brick-Wood (dwelling) | Brick-Wood (warehouse) | Simple Brick-wood | Earth-Wood |
| 1 | Abudukelimu.Abuduwayiti | 7 | 211.5 | | 211.5 | | | |
| 2 | Ruzi.Yibulayimu | 4 | 108.18 | | 108.18 | | | |
| 3 | Akewaer.Aheniyazi | 5 | 106.74 | | 106.74 | | | |
| 4 | Tuerdi.Tureke | 5 | 139.78 | | 139.78 | | | |
| 5 | Patiguli.Shayimu | 6 | 172.42 | | 172.42 | | | |
| 6 | Walisijiahan.Reyimu | 11 | 470.3 | | 470.3 | | | |
| 7 | Tuerhong.Aisha | 3 | 76.43 | | 51.17 | | 25.16 | |
| 8 | Yasen.Tureke | 3 | 75.65 | | 75.65 | | | |
| 9 | Aziguli.Balati | 4 | 85.04 | | 22.21 | | 62.83 | |
| 10 | Aireti.Aximu | 3 | 72.32 | | 72.32 | | | |
| 11 | Maidiniyeti.Kuerban | 2 | 50.6 | | 50.6 | | | |
| 12 | Aishan.Younusi | 10 | 446.27 | | 446.27 | | | |
| 13 | Hujiamuniyazi.Niyazi | 3 | 99.55 | | 99.55 | | | |
| 14 | Meng Qingran | 3 | 191.66 | | 113.43 | | 78.23 | |
| 15 | Cai Huajun | 3 | 28.05 | | | | 28.05 | |

| No | Household lead | Family person (person) | HD Area (m ²) | House structure (m ²) | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | | Brick-concrete | Brick-Wood (dwelling) | Brick-Wood (warehouse) | Simple Brick-wood | Earth-Wood |
| 16 | Tuersunguli.Mijiti | 4 | 114.13 | | 85.68 | | 28.45 | |
| 17 | Guzalinuer.Abudusaimaiti | 5 | 139.02 | | 101.20 | | 28.82 | |
| 18 | Abudusaimaiti.Reheman | 6 | 152.95 | | 152.95 | | | |
| 19 | Lin Jinfeng | 4 | 521.88 | | 444.25 | | 77.63 | |
| 20 | Tunishahan.Reheman | 6 | 155.62 | | 100.34 | | 55.28 | |
| | total | 97 | 3418.09 | | 3024.54 | | 384.45 | |

Data sources: HDH in Akesu City

2.3.3 Monitoring Result on HD Physical Indicators

25 Through the comparative analysis of HD planned and actual physical indicators, we can draw the following results:

- 1) The total demolished area is reduced mainly because of the demolition of Wangsanjie Road, Minzhu Road and Wenhua Road in the road project, and the reduction of demolition in Aven Road; however, the area of wetland demolition has increased;
- 2) Significantly reduce the housing area of brick and concrete structure is also reduced the cancellation of the three roads demolition;
- 3) Households number and persons number have an overall increase;
- 4) The number of communities / villages affected by demolition is reduced, and in fact, only 2 villages are affected.

26 Refer table 2-8 for detail information.

Table 2-8 Table of comparative analysis of HD planned and actual physical indicators of Akesu Project

| Items | Units | Planned | Actual | Changed situation | % |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|
| Total HD area | M ² | 5665 | 4813.92 | -851.08 | -15.02 |
| Road | M ² | 4855 | 3418.09 | -1436.91 | -29.60 |
| Wangsanjie | M ² | 750 | 0 | -750 | -100.00 |
| Minzhulu | M ² | 800 | 0 | -800 | -100.00 |
| Wenhualu | M ² | 80 | 0 | -80 | -100.00 |
| Awenlu | M ² | 3225 | 3415.09 | 190.09 | 5.89 |
| Wetland | M ² | 800 | 1395.83 | 595.83 | 74.48 |
| Brick-concrete | M ² | 4125 | 98.1 | -4026.9 | -97.62 |
| Brick-wood | M ² | 1450 | 4123.28 | 2673.28 | 184.36 |
| Earth-wood | M ² | 60 | 88 | 28 | 46.67 |
| Simple | M ² | 20 | 495.44 | 475.44 | 2377.20 |
| Affected households | HH | 21 | 27 | 6 | 28.57 |
| EM households | HH | 18 | 20 | 2 | 11.11 |
| Affected persons | person | 120 | 129 | 9 | 7.50 |
| EM persons | person | 104 | 103 | -1 | -0.96 |
| Affected villages/community | No | 4 | 2 | -2 | -50.00 |
| Jianshe community | HH | 3 | 0 | -3 | -100.00 |
| Resite community | HH | 5 | 0 | -5 | -100.00 |
| Saigepaqi village | HH | 10 | 22 | 12 | 120.00 |
| Bageqi village | HH | 3 | 5 | 2 | 66.67 |
| Jianshe community | person | 20 | 0 | -20 | -100.00 |
| Resite community | person | 30 | 0 | -30 | -100.00 |
| Saigepaqi village | person | 58 | 103 | 45 | 77.59 |
| Bageqi village | person | 12 | 26 | 14 | 116.67 |

Data sources: field survey

2.4 Monitoring on the Attachment Demolition Physical Indicators

27 The project plans to demolish some appendages, and detailed monitoring of the actual removal of appendages is shown in Table 2-9. Details of annexes for household removal are at Annex 3.

Table 2-9 Monitoring table on attachment demolition of Akesu Project

| No | Kinds | Units | Quantities | |
|----|--------------------------|----------------|------------|---------|
| | | | plan | Actual |
| 1 | Shed | m ² | 320 | 338.7 |
| 2 | Kitchen | m ² | 360 | 0 |
| 3 | Toilet | No | 18 | 0 |
| 4 | Big Kang | No | 12 | 0 |
| 5 | Brivk Kang | No | 16 | 7 |
| 6 | Floor tile | m ² | 760 | 1217.34 |
| 7 | birck terrace | m ² | 900 | 1189.74 |
| 8 | Single hearth | No | 18 | 30 |
| 9 | Hot wall | No | 18 | 48 |
| 10 | Tatami | m ² | 120 | 77.74 |
| 11 | Security door | m ² | 12 | 30.4 |
| 12 | Plastic door | No | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Electricity | HH | 18 | 5 |
| 14 | Tap water | HH | 18 | 2 |
| 15 | Seepage well | No | 7 | 4 |
| 16 | External tile | m ² | 210 | 1519.96 |
| 17 | Iorn gate | m ² | 180 | 100.37 |
| 18 | Brick gate post | m ³ | 175 | 5.03 |
| 19 | Brick gate | m ³ | 175 | 0 |
| 20 | Pressure Well | No | 6 | 15 |
| 21 | Fruit tree | No | 10 | 0 |
| 22 | Septic-tank | No | 18 | 22.27 |
| 23 | Protect window rib | m ² | 130 | 128.47 |
| 24 | Heating wall | m ² | 180 | 0 |
| 25 | Concrete terrace | m ² | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Vegetable cellar | m ² | 10 | 31.24 |
| 27 | Sheep pen | m ² | 10 | 21.87 |
| 28 | Brick-wood house | m ² | 0 | 66.15 |
| 29 | Brick wall | m ² | 0 | 240.68 |
| 30 | Wire gauze | m | 0 | 90 |
| 31 | Cable | m | 0 | 3210 |
| 32 | Timber bridge | No | 0 | 1 |
| 33 | Sewer | M | 0 | 33.5 |
| 34 | Concrete pole | No | 0 | 17 |
| 35 | ammeter | No | 0 | 14.76 |
| 36 | High tension line | M | 0 | 450 |
| 37 | Furred ceiling | m ² | 0 | 1897.72 |
| 38 | Self constructed heating | m ² | 0 | 183.92 |
| 39 | WC pan | No | 0 | 1 |
| 40 | Shower line | No | 0 | 1 |
| 41 | transformer | No | 0 | 1 |
| 42 | Pool | m ³ | 0 | 7.9 |
| 43 | Precast block hearth | m ² | 0 | 3.2 |
| 44 | Deep well | No | 0 | 3 |
| 45 | Door pocket | No | 0 | 4 |
| 46 | Rion door | No | 0 | 12.5 |

Data sources: field survey

2.5 Monitoring on Temporary Land Using

- 28 Water supply network improved, sewer network improved, central heating network improvement subproject temporarily occupied 1274 mu of state-owned urban roads, 174mu for water supply network, 707mu for sewer network and 393mu for central heating network. The construction of these subprojects did not affect a person. The cost of temporary land occupation is included in the civil engineering contract.
- 29 Temporary land use data is not obtained for this monitoring, mainly because no one has been affected and the details will be reflected in the next monitoring report.

2.6 Monitoring on Project Affected Populations

2.6.1 Project Planned Affected Populations

- 30 The land acquisition and demolition of the project will affect 2 communities in a production team and 3 villages in Yiganqi Township as well as 2 communities in Hongqiao Subdistrict Office for a total of 184 households and 790 persons. Including 44 households and 230 persons Urban Suburban Wetland Restoration and Recovery Subproject under the Urban Road Network subproject, 140 households and 560 persons in 3 villages.

2.6.2 Project Actual Affected Populations

- 31 The actual LA and HD of the project affected by 4 villages of Yigan town, totaling 282 households and 1,299 persons. Among them, 82 households and 388 persons affected by the urban road network improvement project and 200 households and 911persons affected by the wetland restoration project. 27 households and 129 persons HD affected at the same time affected by LA. Details of the affected persons are shown in Table 2-10. Detailed analysis of the situation in Table 2-3,2-8.

Table 2-10 Monitoring on Affected Populations for Akesu Project

| Town Street office | Villages Community | LA Affected Population | | | | HD affected Population | | | | Total (without the same affected population by LA& HD) (HH/person) | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Plan | | Actual | | Plan | | Actual | | Plan | | Actual | |
| | | HH | person | HH | person | HH | person | HH | person | HH | person | HH | person |
| Urban road improvement subproject | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yiganqi | Yiganqi | 8 | 40 | 5 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 40 | 5 | 30 |
| | Saigepaqi | 28 | 140 | 77 | 358 | 10 | 58 | 20 | 97 | 28 | 140 | 77 | 358 |
| | Jianshe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | Resite | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-total | | 36 | 180 | 82 | 388 | 18 | 108 | 20 | 97 | 44 | 230 | 82 | 388 |

| Town Street office | Villages Community | LA Affected Population | | | | HD affected Population | | | | Total (without the same affected population by LA& HD) (HH/person) | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Plan | | Actual | | Plan | | Actual | | Plan | | Actual | |
| | | HH | person | HH | person | HH | person | HH | person | HH | person | HH | person |
| Wetland rehabilitation subproject | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yiganqi | Bageqi | 3 | 12 | 21 | 96 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 26 | 3 | 12 | 21 | 96 |
| | Yingbage | 37 | 148 | 105 | 476 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 148 | 105 | 476 |
| | Saigepaqi | 100 | 400 | 74 | 339 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 100 | 400 | 74 | 339 |
| Sub-total | | 140 | 560 | 200 | 911 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 32 | 140 | 560 | 200 | 911 |
| Total | | 176 | 740 | 282 | 1299 | 21 | 120 | 27 | 129 | 184 | 790 | 282 | 1299 |

Data sources: field survey

2.7 Monitoring on the Project Affected Vulnerable Groups

2.7.1 Project Planned Affected Vulnerable Groups

- 32 Among the affected families in this project, 130 persons (16.6%) of 43 household (23.4%) families were identified as vulnerable families. The types and numbers of vulnerable groups affected by the project are listed in the urban road network subproject and the types and quantities of vulnerable groups affected by the project in the wetland restoration subproject.

2.7.2 Project Actual Affected Vulnerable Groups

- 33 The project actually affects all kinds of vulnerable groups with a total of 58 households and 148 persons, including 10 households and 10 persons with disabled families, 36 households and 126 persons living with minimum living allowance and 12 households and 12 persons with disability senior citizens. See Table 2-11 for details.

Table 2-11 Monitoring on the Affected Vulnerable Groups of Akesu Project

| Vulnerable groups kinds | | Total | | Yiganqi village | | Saigepaqi village | | Bageqi village | | Yingbage village | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| | | HH | person | HH | person | HH | person | HH | person | HH | person |
| Disability family | Plan | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Actual | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Basic cost of living allowances | Plan | 37 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 24 |
| | Actual | 36 | 126 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 67 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 53 |
| Senior disability | Plan | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | Actual | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| 合计 | Plan | 43 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 26 |
| | Actual | 58 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 79 | 4 | 8 | 23 | 61 |

Data sources: field survey

3 MONITORING ON COMPENSATION RATES& FEE

3.1 Monitoring on Compensation Policies

- 34 The actual policies about LA/HD and resettlement of the Project had followed the related Chinese laws, national and local regulations and local bylaws and policies, and also include comments and suggestions from APs, and meanwhile meet the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).
- 35 The land acquisition, demolition and resettlement of this Project had been complied with the laws and regulations of PRC, local government and ADB as following:
- i. Land Administration Law of the PRC, amended in 2004;
 - ii. Document 28: State Council Decision to Deepen Reform and Strictly Enforce Land Administration in October, 2004;
 - iii. Property Law of the People's Republic of China, Order of the President [2007] No. 62;
 - iv. Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor, Order of the State Council of the People's Republic of China [2011] No.590;
 - v. Law of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Urban Real Estate, amended in 2007;
 - vi. Department of Land Resources of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region's "Notice on the Issuance of 'Land Acquisition and Resettlement Compensation Rates of Key Construction Projects in Autonomous Regions'", [2009] No.131.
 - vii. Opinions on Further Strengthening the Management of Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Our District (Xin Zheng Ban Fa [2010] No. 139)
 - viii. Implementation Scheme of Akesu Duolang River Squatter Area Rehabilitation Phase Two Engineering Construction House Demolition, 2011;
 - ix. Notification on Announcement for Average Production Value for Land Acquired [XUAR Ministry of Land and Resources (2011) 19];
 - x. Notification Regarding Land Management Administrative Charges Rates Issued by the Land Resources Department of XUAR (Xinjijiafangzi [2001] No. 500);
 - xi. Compensation and Resettlement Methods of Akesu Duolang River Squatter Area Rehabilitation Phase Two Engineering Construction House Demolition (Trial), 2011;
 - xii. Implementation Method of Social Insurance for the Land Lost Farmers to Convert Their Status from Rural to Urban Residents in Akesu City (Trial), (2011) No. 23;
 - xiii. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009);

- xiv. Handbook on Resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice, ADB Manila, 1998;
- xv. Gender Checklist: Involuntary Resettlement, ADB Manila, February 2003; and,
- xvi. OM Section F2: Operations Manual: Bank Policies (BP) and Operational Procedures (OP), ADB, Manila, 2006.
- xvii. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement, Banking Policy Manual: OMF1 (January 20, 2010).

3.2 Monitoring on Compensation Rates

3.2.1 Monitoring on LA Compensation Rates

36 The actual compensation rates for LA in this project are in line with the planned compensation rates. Compensation for permanent land acquisition is strictly in accordance with national laws and local regulations and current rates of Akesu. See Table 3-1 for details.

Table 3-1 Monitoring on LA Compensation Rates of Akesu Project

| Land kinds | Planned compensation standards (yuan / mu) | | | | | | | Actual compensation standards (yuan / mu) | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Output value (yuan / mu) | Land compensation | | Resettlement compensation | | Young group compensation | | Land compensation (yuan/mu) | Resettlement Compensation (yuan/mu) | Young group Compensation (yuan/mu) |
| | | Times | (yuan/mu) | Times | (yuan/mu) | Times | (yuan/mu) | | | |
| Paddy field | 1,800 | 8 | 14,400 | 16 | 28,800 | 1 | 1,800 | 14,400 | 28,800 | 1,800 |
| Vegetable land | 1,800 | 8 | 14,400 | 16 | 28,800 | 1 | 1,800 | 14,400 | 28,800 | 1,800 |
| Dry (irrigated land) | 1,800 | 8 | 14,400 | 16 | 28,800 | 1 | 1,800 | 14,400 | 28,800 | 1,800 |
| Nursery | 1,800 | 8 | 14,400 | 16 | 28,800 | | | 14,400 | 28,800 | 1,800 |
| Fish pond | 1,800 | 8 | 14,400 | 16 | 28,800 | | | 14,400 | 28,800 | 1,800 |
| Orchard | 1,800 | 8 | 14,400 | 16 | 28,800 | | | 14,400 | 28,800 | 1,800 |
| Other land | 1,800 | 8 | 14,400 | 16 | 28,800 | | | 14,400 | 28,800 | 1,800 |

Data sources: LB in Akesu City

3.2.2 Monitoring on HD compensation rates

37 For house compensation standard monitoring, see Table 3-2. The compensation rates for all relevant attachments and facilities are assessed by a qualified property appraisal company in accordance with the principle of substitution. The actual compensation for different structures is based on the actual assessment. The differences in the valuation of housing vary in structure, while the differences in the prices of housing evaluation in the same structure lie in the differences between the storey height and the thickness of the wall. The demolition agreement sample is shown in Annex 4.

38 As can be seen from Table 3-2, the standard of compensation for house demolition and relocation is much higher than the actual appraised price. Experts have not found a specific reason at the scene and will focus on this issue in the next report.

39 The APs will get relocation and transitional allowances etc.

1) Planned allowance rates

➤ Planned relocation allowance rates

40 One-time payment of relocation allowance will be paid to each household, and will not be applied to the split households. The amount of relocation allowance is set as the following: Building area ≤ 100 m²: CNY300/HH; >100 m² and ≤ 200 m²: CNY400/HH; >200 m² and ≤ 300 m²: CNY600/HH; >300 m²: CNY 700/HH.

➤ Planned transitional allowance standards

41 Disburse for 13 months for each household in the beginning, which will not be applied to the split household. If the transition is more than 13 months, the actual amount will be paid based on the length of actual transition period. The amount is set as the following: building area ≤ 100 m²: CNY300/HH/month; >100 m² and ≤ 200 m²: CNY400/HH/month; >200 m² and ≤ 300 m²: CNY 600/HH/month; >300 m²: CNY 700/HH/month.

2) Actual allowances standards

➤ Actual relocation allowances standards

42 One-time payment of relocation allowance will be paid to each household, and will not be applied to the split households. The amount of relocation allowance is set as the following: Building area ≤ 100 m²: CNY300/HH; >100 m² and ≤ 200 m²: CNY400/HH; >200 m² and ≤ 300 m²: CNY600/HH; >300 m²: CNY 700/HH.

➤ Actual transition allowances at standards

43 Subsidy Standard: Because the relocation of the basic location of relocation household monetary relocation, so only 3 months grants. The amount is set as the following: building area ≤ 100 m²: CNY300/HH/month; >100 m² and ≤ 200 m²: CNY400/HH/month; >200 m² and ≤ 300 m²: CNY 600/HH/month; >300 m²: CNY 700/HH/month

➤ Relocation bonus

44 If relocation household relocates on time, get relocation reward 10000 yuan / household.

➤ 15% incentive fees

45 If the demolition of households in a timely demolition agreement signed, the housing compensation fee of 15% of the reward.

Table 3-2 Monitoring on HD of Akesu Project

| No | Items | units | Compensation rates (yuan) | |
|----|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------|
| | | | Plan | Actual |
| 1 | Brick-concrete | m ² | 1600 | 1010 |
| 2 | Brick-wood | m ² | 1300 | 874-962 |
| 3 | Earth-wood | m ² | / | 464 |
| 4 | Colored steel | m ² | 500 | / |
| 5 | Simple | m ² | / | 376-408 |

Data sources: HDD in Akesu City

3.2.3 Monitoring on Attachment Demolition Compensation Rates

46 For appendage compensation standard monitoring, see Table 3-3. The compensation rates for all relevant attachments and facilities are assessed by a qualified property appraisal company in accordance with the principle of substitution. The actual compensation for different structures is based on the actual assessment. There are too few types of appendages originally planned, and there are far more types of appendages actually removed than planned. Many attachments demolition standards can not be compared. As can be seen from the table, the compensation standard for the actual similar appendages for demolition is higher than the standard for appendages to be demolished and some are lower than the planned standard. See Table 3-3 and Annex 3 for details.

Table 3-3 Monitoring on the Attachment Demolition Compensation Rates of Akesu Project

| No | Kinds | Units | Compensation rates (yuan) | |
|----|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Plan | Actual |
| 1 | Shed | m ² | 60 | 30 |
| 2 | Kitchen | m ² | 100 | |
| 3 | Toilet | No | 200 | |
| 4 | Big Kang | No | 200 | |
| 5 | Brivk Kang | No | 150 | |
| 6 | Floor tile | m ² | 60 | 60 |
| 7 | birck terrace | m ² | 20 | 20 |
| 8 | Single hearth | No | 80 | 80 |
| 9 | Hot wall | No | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | Tatami | m ² | 40 | 40 |
| 11 | Security door | m ² | 150 | 800 |
| 12 | Plastic door | No | 200 | 100 |
| 13 | Electricity | HH | 600 | 600 |
| 14 | Tap water | HH | 600 | 600 |
| 15 | Seepage well | No | 210 | 400 |
| 16 | External tile | m ² | 120 | 50 |
| 17 | Iorn gate | m ² | 150 | 150 |
| 18 | Brick gate post | m ³ | 80 | |
| 19 | Brick gate | m ³ | 80 | |
| 20 | Pressure Well | No | 300 | 360 |
| 21 | Fruit tree | No | 30 | 40-120 |
| 22 | Septic-tank | No | 1000 | 2000-4000 |
| 23 | Protect window rib | m ² | 200 | 45 |
| 24 | Heating wall | m ² | 60 | 100 |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----------------|-----|-------|
| 25 | Concrete terrace | m ² | 54 | 54 |
| 26 | Vegetable cellar | m ² | 80 | 40 |
| 27 | Sheep pen | m ² | 200 | 290 |
| 28 | Brick-wood house | m ² | | 638 |
| 29 | Brick wall | m ² | | |
| 30 | Wire gauze | m | | 15 |
| 31 | Cable | m | | 15 |
| 32 | Timber bridge | No | | 300 |
| 33 | Sewer | M | | 20 |
| 34 | Concrete pole | No | | 900 |
| 35 | ammeter | No | | 800 |
| 36 | High tension line | M | | 60 |
| 37 | Furred ceiling | m ² | | 30 |
| 38 | Self constructed heating | m ² | | 40 |
| 39 | WC pan | No | | 400 |
| 40 | Shower line | No | | 300 |
| 41 | transformer | No | | 35000 |
| 42 | Pool | m ³ | | |
| 43 | Precast block hearth | m ² | | |
| 44 | Deep well | No | | 5000 |
| 45 | Door pocket | No | | |
| 46 | Rion door | No | | |

Data sources: HDD in Akesu City

3.2.4 Monitoring Conclusion on Compensation Rates

47 According to interviews with the Municipal Land Bureau and demolition headquarters, consultants learned about the actual compensation rates for land acquisition and house demolition and reached the following conclusions:

- The compensation rates for land acquisition are in line with the planned compensation rates;
- The compensation standard for demolished houses should be lower than the planned standard;
- Compensation rates for attachments are generally higher than the planned standard, but some items are lower than the planned standard.

3.3 Monitoring on Compensation Funds Appropriation & Disbursement Channels

3.3.1 Monitoring on Funds Appropriation

48 Since the estimated urban development costs of the resettlement plan are too wrongly calculated, the resettlement plan budget should be recalculated with the original quantity and standard unchanged.

49 The original planned total resettlement budget is 144.899878 million yuan, including the cost of LA & HD 109.6491 million yuan, including urban urban development projects of 15,048.824 million yuan, including LA&HD costs of 11.38791 million yuan, wetland restoration projects of 1298.44163 million yuan, including LA&HD costs of 98.221 million yuan.

50 Up to now, only the LA&HD costs in the total actual migration costs have been monitored, amounting to 101,502,926 Yuan, of which, the LA&HD costs of urban development projects amounting to 65,940,470

Yuan and the LA&HD costs of the wetland restoration project amounting to 98,408,879 Yuan.

- 51 The compensation fees for the actual rural collective LA only include the resettlement subsidy, young crops and trees compensation fees paid to the affected households. As of now, a total of 26.974079 million yuan has been appropriated for LA compensation, of which 23.93366 million yuan is resettlement subsidy, 721.530 million yuan is compensation for young crops and 2.13889 million yuan is compensation for trees.
- 52 Resettlement subsidy for LA compensation will be paid to the affected households for LA, and the land compensation fee will be paid to the village collective. Up to now, land compensation fees have not been paid in place, and other compensation to the affected households affected by LA and relocation are all in place.
- 53 Interview with Akesu Land Bureau and affected village cadres of LA learned that the main reasons for the non-payment of the land compensation fees for LA of the project are that the affected villages are affected by LA of several projects at the same time and land compensation fees will be waited until other projects Summarize together and pay the affected villages. But the wait time is a little longer, about 2 years. The next monitoring report will focus and respond.
- 54 Information on other Expenses of resettlement was not collected this time and the next report will focus on this information.

Table 3-4 Monitoring on the compensation Fee of Akesu Project

| No | Items | Urban development project compensation fee (10,000yuan) | | Wetland restoration project compensation fee (10,000yuan) | | Total compensation fee (10,000yuan) | |
|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| | | Plan | Actual | Plan | Actual | Plan | Actual |
| 1 | LA | 367.98 | 268.6644 | 9714 | 9339.2435 | 10081.98 | 9607.9079 |
| 1.1 | State-owned land | 121.38 | 0 | 6910.5 | 6910.5 | 7031.88 | 6910.5 |
| 1.2 | Collective land | 246.6 | 268.6644 | 2803.5 | 2428.7435 | 3050.1 | 2697.4079 |
| 2 | HD | 770.811 | 390.7403 | 126.96 | 151.6444 | 897.771 | 542.3847 |
| 2.1 | Dwelling house | 728.35 | 279.148 | 104 | 101.9178 | 832.35 | 381.0658 |
| 2.2 | Attachment demolition | 30.001 | 50.8791 | | 25.9989 | 30.001 | 76.878 |
| 2.3 | Relocation | 0.9 | 0.82 | 15 | 0.36 | 15.9 | 1.18 |
| 2.4 | Transition | 9.36 | 2.46 | 1.56 | 1.08 | 10.92 | 3.54 |
| 2.5 | Relocation bouns | | 17 | | 7 | 0 | 24 |
| 2.6 | 15% reward | | 40.4332 | | 15.2877 | 0 | 55.7209 |
| 2.7 | Vulnerable group allowance | 2.2 | | 6.4 | | 8.6 | 0 |
| Total | LA&HD | 1138.791 | 659.4047 | 9840.96 | 9490.8879 | 10979.751 | 10150.2926 |
| 3 | Other fee | 65.3025 | | 334.6094 | | | |
| 4 | Taxes related to land | 129.9702 | | 1349.7804 | | | |
| 5 | Contingency | 170.8186 | | 1473.9165 | | | |
| | All in total | 1504.8824 | | 12984.4163 | | 14489.2987 | |

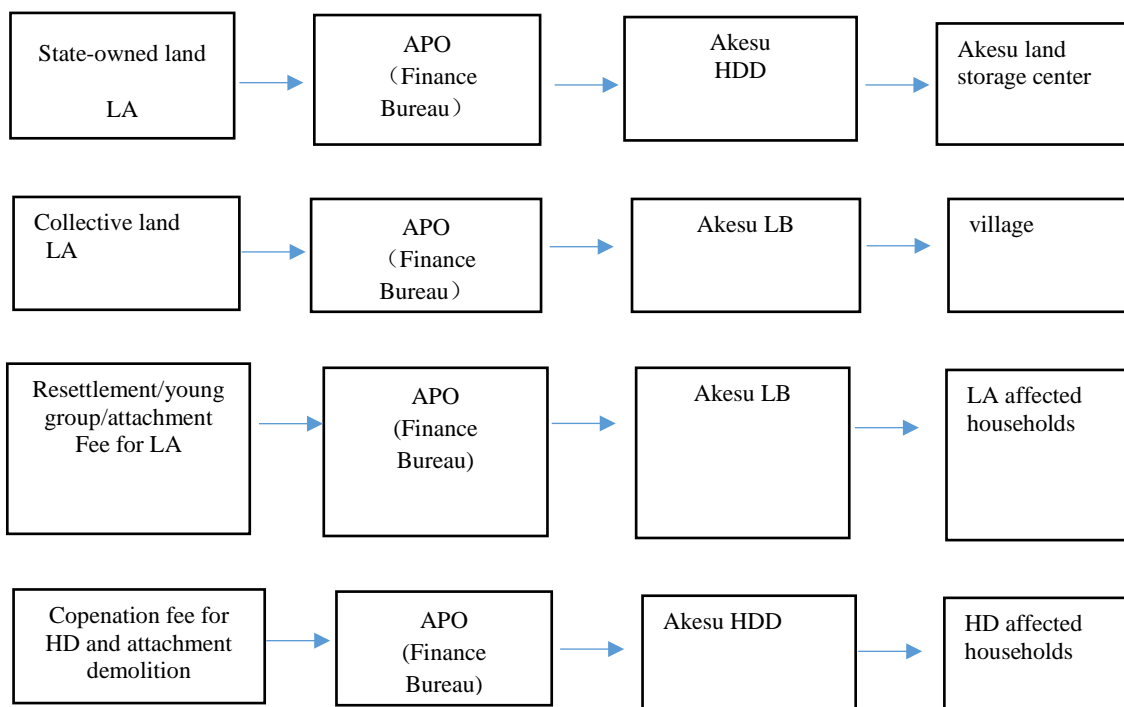
Data sources: LB&HDD in Akesu City

3.3.2 Monitoring on Compensation Funds Disbursement Channels

- 55 Through on-the-spot investigation and interviews, the consultant found that the disbursement channels of

various compensation fees were consistent with the plan. The fees were paid to the affected households for LA&HD are directly paid by LA&HD departments through banks, reducing many intermediate links and ensuring the interests of the affected households. Detailed funding channels shown in Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1 Monitoring on the Compensation Fee Disbursement Channels of Akesu Project



4 MONITORING ON RESETTLEMENT RESULT

4.1 Monitoring on LA Resettlement Result

56 The consultant has found out the production resettlement result of the affected villages and groups by various ways such as convening symposia, interviewing the people providing key information and observations on the site. In general, compensation for land acquisition and resettlement subsidies for affected households, compensation for young crops and trees are all compensated for affected households, and compensation for land acquisition has not been allocated to the affected villages. At the same time, there are still many landless peasants after the land acquisition, and the resettlement department has not yet settled the affected farm households in accordance with the relevant policies. Therefore, although land acquisition and resettlement work hard with owners and local government resettlement departments at various levels, some effective measures will be taken, but further measures will be needed to promptly implement the appropriation of land compensation fees and the social security policies of land-expropriated farmers.

57 In the short term, the income level of agricultural households affected by land acquisition will generally be higher than before land acquisition due to the corresponding compensation. However, the employment problems of some affected households still face challenges. Therefore, relevant government departments have taken some measures in response to this situation to restore and improve the income level of land-expropriated farmers.

1) Provide employment opportunities and increase the income of land-expropriated farmers

58 Employment opportunities arising from the implementation of the project are given priority to the affected workforce. Akesu city government and relevant departments, including job owners, labor and social security bureaus and township government, arrange the affected person employment in these jobs. The government assigns the job title provided by the owner to the affected person

59 The government will increase employment opportunities through various channels. In 2017, 9648 new jobs will be created in urban areas, of which about 100 person will be expropriated farmers.

2) Develop the tertiary industry and increase the income of land-expropriated farmers

60 Provide services to affected persons in small businesses such as groceries, jade trading, sideline products, housekeeping, ethnic catering, logistics and other businesses. They lost their fish ponds and houses to families contracting fish ponds in Yiganqi Township, and 3 household chose to rent other ponds elsewhere

in the same township with the government's arrangement and assistance, thus ensuring their previous livelihoods and income. They will choose to rebuild near the newly rented fish pond.

3) Provide technical training to enhance the labor skills of land-expropriated farmers

61 Especially for those who need a lot of labor nearby and are suitable for work in the "4050" person age, and 40% of the affected person get security, sanitation and other work.

4) provide social security to ensure that life is safeguarded

62 Akesu City will provide social security for their retirement, medical treatment and employment. It is very important for the farmers who lose farmland to provide old-age insurance for social security. Here, peasants who lose farmland refer to peasants who own the land they own due to the expropriation of land. For those who reach retirement age (60 for men and 55 for women), pay 15 years of insurance premiums or 40%, 35,496 or 14,198 yuan, and he or she can receive monthly pension of about 450 yuan

63 In order to earnestly provide employment assistance to persons with employment difficulties, the city of Asuka, in addition to the existing "4050" officer with a "reemployment certificate" and "zero-employment" families in urban areas, Urban unemployed persons aged 40 or over and over 50 years of age; urban unemployed persons who have been continuously unemployed for more than one year; peasants who have lost their land (due to government land acquisition) and meet one of the above five conditions; Partly disabled persons with disabilities This six categories of persons are included in the scope of employment of persons with employment difficulties and provide for the identified employment difficulties. Personnel will be given priority in employment in public service jobs developed by the government while enjoying job subsidies and social security subsidies.

5) Provide project-related income opportunities

64 During the project construction stage, the affected person will be provided with income opportunities, mainly providing related services for the project construction. Such as housing as a contractor's office or builder's person; Groceries kiosks to the project team to provide food, cigarettes, beer, beverages and so on. As of now there are nearly 1000person temporary job opportunities, such as digging pipes and building materials, sand transport and so on. See Figure 4-1 for details.





Figure 4-1 Participate in the project construction villagers

65 During the operation of the project, suitably qualified affected persons are employed or receive some on-the-job training. Women and the poor have priority in obtaining employment. As of now there are 50 green maintenance, 40 road maintenances, 20 security and 100 logistics cleaners about 200 public service jobs. As a result, the affected person receives additional income and receives more income. Therefore, the affected person has benefited from the relocation of the project. See Figure 4-2 for details.



Figure 4-2 Security and Sanitation workers

4.2 Monitoring on the Result of HD Resettlement

66 At the same time, the experts also learned about the HD resettlement results of the affected households through various methods such as holding symposiums, key interviews with person information and on-site observation. In general, the relocation and resettlement achieved satisfactory results. The housing project affected 27 households, 2 households chose resettlement community in Kangle community, others chose monetary resettlement. Choose the currency of the resettlement are all other housing without the need for new housing. Fish pond demolition household will be in the new contract to rebuild the new house. Community photos see Figure 4-3.



Figure 4-3 Kangle Resettlement community photo

- 67 However, the resettlement of most displaced households is difficult to monitor because of the lack of sufficient information after monetary resettlement.
- 68 In the process of demolition and resettlement, the government also adopts some preferential incentives and rewards policies. In order to encourage the expropriated person to actively cooperate with the expropriation, sign the compensation agreement within the prescribed time limit or on time, vacate the house and deliver it to the house, sign an agreement and vacate the relocation two prizes. The reward is based on the "total amount of compensation for the main building" of the parcel (Referred to as 'reward base'), according to the proportion.
- **Reward for sign an agreement**
- 69 In the assessment report issued and informed to the person subject to be levied from the date of signing within 15 days of the compensation and resettlement agreement, according to "reward base" 15% to be rewarded.
- **vacated relocation reward**
- 70 within 5 days after the signing of the agreement, the expropriated person will vacate the housing and other housing, relocation and delivery of housing, a one-time reward cash of 10,000 yuan;
- 71 For safety reasons, the demolition of houses will be demolished by the units that have the qualification of demolition. However, some materials such as doors and windows can be handled by themselves and the houses can be reused. The affected person can sell the material removed to earn some money.

4. 3 Monitoring on the Special Attention during Resettlement

1) Monitoring on Gender Issue

- 72 Women in affected families generally lack labor skills other than housework. They are at a disadvantage when competing with men for new job opportunities, such as working outside the home or running a small business. In particular, there are families headed by women who have family responsibilities at home. For the future, women's welfare is very important. Other measures such as compensation and vocational skills training that the project has taken help women while paying attention to their special needs so as to reduce the special society that these families may face due to the construction of the project risk.
- 73 Women also have the right to receive all compensation payments, training programs and other assistance. All demolition and resettlement and compensation received belong to the family and the couple's common property. In order to protect the property of relocation officer, write the name of both husband and wife when handling related documents. During the resettlement phase, the project office of Akesu City will make the necessary explanations and publicity to the women in the affected villages so that they will pay close attention to the resettlement work.
- 74 In addition to providing assistance in increasing income, measures should also be taken. At present, Akesu Women's Federation has started at least three projects: "Sunshine Training Project", "4050 Employment Training Project" and "Microfinance Project". Land-expropriated peasants will receive the same assistance as urban residents. Akesu PMO, Akesu Housing Relocation Headquarters Office and the Women's Federation and the affected village committees have already reached an agreement. The Women's Federation will directly intervene and openly participate in the guidance of relevant income restoration work, combining the work with the ongoing project, so women can earn enough money to support their families after their demolition.
- 75 In 2017, the Akesu City Women's Federation actively carried out beautiful projects and hosted 14 kinds of activities to benefit more than 4,300 women and support women's entrepreneurship activities. At the same time carry out various types of training 11, training more than 465 women.

2) Monitoring on the Support to the Vulnerable Groups

- 76 The vulnerable groups in this project include families under five guarantees, families living under the minimum living allowance and households with disabled person families. Local Civil Affairs Bureau and Labor and Social Security Bureau to include these families in the social security plan. For the vulnerable groups affected by the project, in addition to giving them basic compensation, they are also provided with additional assistance measures. The following measures to help them recover their income
- Provide training for vulnerable groups on free vocational knowledge and skills;

- provide them with social security measures;
- Job opportunities or job information generated by the project;
- Give them small loans.

4.4 Monitoring on the Small Boilers Closed Re-employment

77 Central heating project in this project, a total of 26 small boilers planned to be closed. Half of them belong to different departments or units, and the other half belong to different real estate management companies. According to a survey by the Akesu PMO, a total of 48 persons work in these 26 small boiler factories, including 37 regular workers and 11 temporary workers.

78 According to telephone interviews and relevant personal information, 48 person have all reemployed. 37 affected formal employees have obtained new jobs in this unit, mainly cleaning, afforestation, guard, cafeteria staff and other logistic work, eleven temporary workers were recommended to Akesu City Jindun Security Company and the Municipal Sanitation Department for security and sanitation. See Table 4-1 for details on the re-employment of workers who are affected by the shutdown of boilers.

Table 4-1 Monitoring on the Re-employment for the Small Boilers Closed affected 48 Workers

| No | Affected units | telephone | Affected workers | Formal workers | Temporary workers | Monitoring on Re-employment | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | | | | | | Formal | Temporary |
| 1 | Third Police Branch | | 2 | 1 | 1 | dining hall | security |
| 2 | Akesu City Ocean Affairs Bureau | | 2 | 1 | 1 | afforest | security |
| 3 | Akesu Jingu Cereals and Oils Company | 2521189 | 2 | 1 | 1 | afforest | sanitation |
| 4 | Silver Shen Garden | | 1 | 1 | | cleaner | |
| 5 | Geological real estate | | 3 | 2 | 1 | cleaner、 dining hall | sanitation |
| 6 | Akesu police branch | | 3 | 2 | 1 | cleaner、 afforest | security |
| 7 | Akesu Huaneng Real Estate Development Company | 2517690 | 3 | 2 | 1 | afforest、 dining hall | security |
| 8 | The first regiment of the the first division of farmer delegation office | 2310091 | 1 | 1 | | dining hall | |
| 9 | Akesu urban and rural retail trade (11th garden) | | 2 | 2 | | cleaner、 afforest | |
| 10 | Akesu people Bank | 2575025 | 2 | 2 | | afforest、 dining hall | |
| 11 | Akesu Industrial and Commercial Bank branch | 2124223 | 2 | 1 | 1 | cleaner | sanitation |
| 12 | Akesu prison office | 2120765 | 3 | 2 | 1 | cleaner、 dining hall | security |
| 13 | Akesu Meijia Real Estate Company | | 2 | 2 | | afforest、 cleaner | |
| 14 | Akesu 5th Shipping Company | | 2 | 2 | | doorkeeper、 cleaner | |
| 15 | Akesu new game real estate (Jiulun real estate company) | | 2 | 2 | | doorkeeper、 afforest | |
| 16 | Akesu Suxin garden | | 1 | 1 | | afforest | |

| No | Affected units | telephone | Affected workers | Formal workers | Temporary workers | Monitoring on Re-employment | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | | | | | | Formal | Temporary |
| 17 | Akesu Oriental Garden | | 1 | 1 | | cleaner | |
| 18 | Akesu Tianli real estate company | 2790751 | 1 | 1 | | dining hall | |
| 19 | Akesu No. 2 Middle School | 2556921 | 2 | 1 | 1 | dining hall | sanitation |
| 20 | Akesu City Park Management Office | 2283005 | 2 | 1 | 1 | afforest | security |
| 21 | Akesu Vocational and Technical College | 2521781 | 2 | 1 | 1 | dining hall | security |
| 22 | Akesu Regional Centers for Disease Control and Prevention | 2556920 | 1 | 1 | | afforest | |
| 23 | Akesu region 2 people hospital | 2122981 | 2 | 2 | | dining hall、 doorkeeper | |
| 24 | Chongqing Hotel | 2556888 | 1 | 1 | | cleaner | |
| 25 | Guangzhou Hotel | 2133129 | 1 | 1 | | cleaner | |
| 26 | Akesu Tianli Real Estate Company (Yee King Garden) | 2790751 | 2 | 2 | | cleaner、 dining hall | |
| Total | | | 48 | 37 | 11 | 37 | 11 |

Data sources: field survey

4.5 Sample survey on the LA&HD Affected Villages and Households

79 In order to understand the recovery of production and living conditions of the affected households in the land acquisition and house demolition, the expert consulted this sample and surveyed 82 households as the base for future monitoring. The total land acquisition and house demolition households 282 households, accounting for 29.08% of the total, completed the base survey report.

4.5.1 Survey on the LA&HD Affected Villages

80 The expert consulted the village cadres of the affected villages in the land acquisition and house demolition to understand the basic situation of the affected villages. Table 4-2 is a list of interview village cadres, Table 4-3 is the basic situation of the village.

Table 4-2 Interview of the Village cadres of the affected Villages

| villages | Names | Position | Phone |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Yiganqi village | Tuoersen·Shahudi | Director | 13889272835 |
| Saigepaqi village | Nuerdun·Mamuti | Secretary | 13399973399 |
| Bageqi village | Maimaiti·heyanzi | Director | 13899241303 |
| Yingbage village | Tueraili·Kadier | Secretary | 13888290844 |
| | Alima·Deersi | Director | 13899278848 |

Data sources: field survey

Table 4-3 Basic Information of the Affected Villages

| Items | Units | Saigepaqi village | Bageqi village | Yingbage village | Yiganqi village |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Total HH | person | 485 | 993 | 371 | 3274 |
| Total Population | person | 2128 | 2404 | 1951 | 10720 |
| Agriculture HH | person | 485 | 993 | 268 | 1435 |
| Population | person | 2128 | 2404 | 1075 | 6510 |
| Agriculture population | person | 2032 | 1985 | 919 | 5268 |

| Items | Units | Saigepaqi village | Bageqi village | Yingbage village | Yiganqi village |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Female | person | 1005 | 1198 | 540 | 2930 |
| EM population | person | 2082 | 1718 | 1063 | 6443 |
| Five-guarntees HH | HH | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Basic living allowance HH | HH | 24 | 48 | 120 | 474 |
| Basic living allowance persons | person | 53 | 105 | 441 | 745 |
| Disability person | person | 18 | 65 | 29 | 85 |
| Women in chrge of family | HH | 32 | 34 | 5 | 100 |
| Poverty HH | HH | 2 | 4 | 3 | 20 |
| Total Labors | person | 713 | 1120 | 380 | 2130 |
| Go out to work | person | 249 | 54 | 280 | 1200 |
| Total cultivated land | mu | 565 | 4600 | 515 | 180 ¹ |
| Garden plot | mu | 0 | 2700 | 210 | 0 |
| Per capita cultivated land | mu | 0.27 | 2.30 | 0.56 | 0.51 |
| Per capita net income | Yuan | 11300 | 21476 | 14900 | 11986 |

Data sources: field survey

4.5.2 Sample Survey on LA&HD Affected Households

1) Sample Survey Scope

81 The consultation expert sampled and surveyed 4 villages of 82household365person. For detailed sampling survey, see Table 4-4. The basic situation of household sample survey is shown in Annex 5.

Table 4-4 Sample Survey Scope of Akesu Project

| City | Town | Village | Households (No) | Persons(No) |
|--------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| Akesu | Yiganqi | Yiganqi | 5 | 30 |
| | | Saigepaqi | 38 | 170 |
| | | Bageqi | 21 | 94 |
| | | Yingbage | 18 | 61 |
| Total | | 4 | 82 | 365 |

Data sources: field survey

2) Age

82 Sample survey on Person's age is shown in Table 4-5. Detailed analysis of the base survey report.

Table 4-5 Survey Targets' Age Distribution for the Baseline Survey for Akesu Project

| Age | Quantity (person) | Percentage (%) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------|
| ≤6 | 23 | 6.35 |
| 7-19 | 55 | 15.20 |
| 20-35 | 78 | 21.34 |
| 36-50 | 92 | 25.20 |
| 51-60 | 72 | 19.86 |

¹ Only 78 household and 351person undertake the land to cultivate

| Age | Quantity (person) | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 61-70 | 23 | 6.23 |
| ≥71 | 21 | 5.82 |
| Total | 365 | 100 |

Data sources: field survey

3) Gender

83 Sample survey on Person's gender is shown in Table 4-6. Detailed analysis of the base survey report.

Table 4-6 The Age and Gender of the Baseline Survey Population for Akesu Project

| Age | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|--------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Quantity (persons) | % | Quantity (persons) | % | Quantity (persons) | % |
| ≤6 | 13 | 6.82 | 8 | 4.72 | 23 | 6.35 |
| 7-19 | 27 | 14.13 | 23 | 13.24 | 55 | 15.20 |
| 20-35 | 46 | 24.05 | 41 | 23.68 | 78 | 21.34 |
| 36-50 | 52 | 26.78 | 50 | 29.36 | 92 | 25.20 |
| 51-60 | 36 | 18.52 | 38 | 22.24 | 72 | 19.86 |
| 61-70 | 10 | 5.14 | 7 | 4.32 | 23 | 6.23 |
| ≥71 | 9 | 4.56 | 4 | 2.44 | 21 | 5.82 |
| Total | 193 | 100 | 172 | 100 | 365 | 100 |

Data sources: field survey

4) Nationality

84 Sample survey on Person's nationality is shown in Table 4-7. Detailed analysis of the base survey report.

Table 4-7 The Nationality Composition Table for Akesu Project

| Nationality | Quantity (person) | Percentage (%) |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Han | 18 | 4.93 |
| Uyghur | 347 | 95.07 |
| Total | 365 | 100 |

Data sources: field survey

5) Education Background

85 Sample survey on Person's education background is shown in Table 4-8. Detailed analysis of the base survey report

Table 4-8 The Education Background of the Baseline Survey Population for Akesu Project

| Education Background | Subtotal | Percentage |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Illiterate | 56 | 16.25 |
| Elementary School | 98 | 28.70 |
| Junior High | 106 | 30.96 |
| Senior High | 45 | 13.26 |
| Technical Secondary School | 23 | 6.85 |
| College and University | 14 | 3.98 |
| Total | 342 | 100 |

Data sources: field survey

6) Per Capita Net Income

86 Sample survey on Person's per capita net income is shown in Table 4-9. Detailed analysis of the base survey report.

Table 4-9 Household Size versus Per Capita Net Income Cross-over
Analytical Table for the Households

| Size of Household (person) | Per Capita Household Net Income (yuan/person) |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 3477 |
| 2 | 5779 |
| 3 | 16670 |
| 4 | 16546 |
| 5 | 16132 |
| 6 | 11435 |
| 7 | 10276 |
| 8 | / |
| 9 | / |
| 10 | 11020 |
| 11 | 8530 |
| Average | 13144 |

Data sources: field survey

7) Per Capita Net Income Distribution

87 Sample survey on the distribution of income per person for rural households is shown in Table 4-10. Detailed analysis of the base survey report.

Table 4-10 The Per Capita Net Income Analytical Table for
the Surveyed Farming Households

| Per Capita Net Income (yuan / household·year) | Household | Percentage |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| <3500 | 5 | 6.10 |
| 3501—5000 | 4 | 4.88 |
| 5001—10000 | 10 | 12.20 |
| 10001—15000 | 43 | 52.44 |
| 15001-20000 | 7 | 8.54 |
| >20000 | 13 | 15.85 |
| Total | 82 | 100 |

Data sources: field survey

8) Dwelling Area

88 sample survey of rural household dwelling area details shown in Table 4-11. Detailed analysis of the base survey report.

Table 4-11 The Size (Number of Persons) of the Surveyed Farming Households versus the Household Dwelling Area

| Household Size (person) | Average Dwelling Area (m²) |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 68.33 |
| 2 | 78.57 |
| 3 | 115.56 |
| 4 | 123.89 |
| 5 | 130.48 |
| 6 | 143.85 |
| 7 | 180.00 |
| >7 | 210.00 |
| Average | 120.10 |

Data sources: field survey

5 MONITORING ON PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & COMPLAINT CHANNELS

5.1 Monitoring on Public Participation

89 The public participation in the current project was implemented in the following ways: ① Public participation during the preparatory stage of the project. ② Public participation during the stage of project implementation. By several criteria we could check the quality of the public participation was the degree to which the public knew the policies regarding the land acquisition and housing demolition. ① the more in time and the more in detail the public knew the policies the better their participation. ② the public could have their saying regarding the policies of and housing demolition. The more right the public had to criticize the policies and to give their opinions, the higher the degree of public participation. The main contents and forms of public participation included, ① negotiation, ② notice publicizing (the publicizing of the policies via media and via putting up notices), ③ participation in the investigations of the object indexes and the local socioeconomic conditions, ④ making comments on the standards of compensation, ⑤ choosing the HD resettlement styles. ⑥ Express the opinions on the use of land compensation fees.

90 The project affected the Akesu City urban area and suburb area. The local people all have strong sense of independence and individuality. They are brave in and good at protecting and approaching to gain their own interests and benefits. Therefore, the extent to which the public participate in this project was substantial. In their field investigation, the consultant got to know that the three provinces all used the means of such media as broadcasting, TV, newspapers etc to publicize the issues that the public concerned most such as purposes, significance and the amount and the time of the housing demolition, the standards of compensations applied to the project. The affected villages and groups all publicized the conditions of compensation standards for all the items and those regarding the funds disbursement. The information was at least publicized twice or more times by means of putting up notice in the villages or groups. At the same time in the Akesu government website announced the Resettlement plan.

5.1.1 Monitoring on Public Participation during Project Plan Stage

91 Great attention has been paid to public participation under the Project during the planning, and RP preparation. Comments have been solicited from each affected community, government organizations and affected households.

92 During the preparation of the project FSR, APMO, AHDCPO and DI have held various meetings with the relevant organizations and representatives of villages and communities regarding the land acquisition and resettlement issues and compensation policies. Comments and suggestions have been obtained on the

resettlement site, compensation, and livelihood and income rehabilitation plan. The RP has been prepared based on the above.

5.1.2 Monitoring on Public Participation during Implementation Stage

93 During the project implementation phase, APMO, LRB and AHDCPO will encourage local rural/urban residents and village committees/resident committees to involve in the land acquisition and livelihood rehabilitation and income restoration process. In order to properly and timely address the difficulties and needs of affected persons in land acquisition and resettlement, public consultation should be continued before the commencement of construction and resettlement plan so that all problems may be solved. The implementing agency should make proper arrangements for the land acquisition and resettlement. Each affected household has the opportunity to negotiate a compensation contract with the Akesu Housing Relocation Headquarters Office.

5.1.3 Monitoring on Information Disclosure

1) Monitoring on Resettlement Information Brochure

94 In order to help the Aps gain a good understanding of the LA and resettlement policies and their entitled rights, APMO has planned to prepare a resettlement information brochure (RIB) and a copy of RIB in both Chinese and Uyghur will be distributed to each AP by the end of November, 2014.

95 Up to now, there is no resettlement information booklet found by consultant on site investigation.

2) Monitoring on Distribution of the Resettlement Plan

96 It is planned that the draft resettlement plan will be distributed to the affected VCs/RCs by January 2015. The RP to be approved by AMG will be redistributed to village committees/resident committees by the end of January, 2015 to anyone wishing to consult the document in the VCs/RCs. Copies of the RP will be kept in the Project office and affected VCs/RCs. At the same time the RP will be posted on the ADB's website in January 2015. The RP will be updated based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and will be disclosed to the APs and submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to approval of civil works contract awards. After ADB approval, the updated RP will also be posted onto ADB's website for disclosure. Since majority of APs are ethnic minorities, RIB and summary of RP will be translated into Uyghur language to be used for the purpose of disclosure of entitlements, income restoration measures and consultation with EMs during project implementation.

97 As of the site survey by consultants, the resettlement plan report was released at both the city government of Aksu and ADB's website.

5.2 Monitoring on Complaint Channels

98 APs can propose any complaint related to resettlement issues and compensation. The Project has established a transparent grievance channel in addition to the existing grievance channels of local government. The first step of grievance procedure established for the Project is through resident committee, which is localized grievance mechanism. The legal resolution is the last step proposed for the APs in case that the APs are not satisfied with the decisions made during the whole localized grievance process. APs will be informed of the above grievance and appeal procedure through public information meetings, the resettlement information brochure and other media, so that they can fully understand their rights for grievance and appeal. The resettlement implementation organizations should resolve the grievance for the APs timely. The basic grievance procedures include the following steps.

- **Stage 1:** If any AP is aggrieved by any aspect of the land acquisition and resettlement, he/she can state his/her grievance and appeal to the village committee or in oral or in written form. If an oral appeal is made, the VC will record it on paper and process it. Village committee will make decision on or resolve it in two weeks. The AP will be informed of the result via written notice.
- **Stage 2:** If the aggrieved AP is not satisfied with the decision in Stage 1, he/she can appeal to the township government office after receiving the decision; the township government office will reach a decision in two weeks. The AP will be informed of the result via written notice.
- **Stage 3:** If the aggrieved AP is still not satisfied with the decision of the township government office, he/she will appeal to Akesu Land Resource Bureau (ALRB) or Akesu House Demolition Command Post Office (AHDCPO) after receiving the decision. AP could come to ALRB or AHDCPO directly if he or she choose to do so. The ALRB or AHDCPO will reach a decision in two weeks. The AP will be informed of the result via written notice.
- **Stage 4:** If the aggrieved AP is still unsatisfied with the decision of the ALRB or AHDCPO, he/she will appeal to Akesu City PMO after receiving the decision. The Akesu City PMO will reach a decision in two weeks. The AP will be informed of the result via written notice.
- **Stage 5:** If the AP is still dissatisfied with the decision of Akesu City PMO, he/she will appeal to the civil division of a people's court according to the civil procedural law after receiving the decision from Akesu City PMO. The AP will be informed of the result via written notice.

99 The APs can also put forward grievance to external monitoring and evaluation consultant, the external consultant reports it to project management office. An independent consultant had been hired by the APMO for the overall resettlement monitoring and evaluation of the Project in Akesu City. The consultant will inspect and report on the resettlement processes and the operation of the APMO and relevant organizations involved in the LAR implementation at different levels and correct any errors made during the resettlement process.

6 MONITORING ON RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION

6.1 General Monitoring on Resettlement Organization

- 100 To a great extent, whether the resettlement of Akesu Project could be implemented by strictly following the standards set by the RAP depended on the powerful resettlement administration institutions. According to the information gathered by consultant in the field investigation, complete resettlement administration institution systems were set up from top down both in the construction departments and the resettlement implementation departments of the local governments at all levels, with capable staff members working there and with effective regulations.
- 101 In order to enhance the leadership over the resettlement work, XUAR project office and APO had assigned a full-time staff as the resettlement coordinator. The obligations of the coordinator are to conduct regular inspections on progress in the resettlement work done by the Akesu city, to coordinate with the local governments, to get contact with the officials from the ADB and to get touch with the external independent monitoring and evaluation consultant and to check and approve reports on the resettlement work. With a full -time coordinator working on such a position, leadership of PMO over the resettlement work has also been enhanced.
- 102 The resettlement administration Institution of the Akesu Project is a complicated system, involving the participation of different departments at various levels. This makes coordination and communication especially important. The XUAGPMO/APO and the related government organizations paid much attention to the coordination among them. They often held meetings, to communicate in time the information, to find out problems and to resolve the problems. They printed the contents of their discussions and decisions in the form of meeting summaries and distributed the summaries to the resettlement administration institutions at all levels. This greatly promoted the smooth implementation of the resettlement work.

6.2 Monitoring on Akesu Project Office

- 103 In order to better organize and implement this project, the city government of Akesu had set up a special working group headed by the Akesu Municipal People's Government, headed by the deputy mayor, at the same time under the Akesu Development and Reform Commission Akesu project leading group office, director of the office by the Akesu Development and Reform Commission Guo Jianxin served. Project Officer Ma Donghang specifically responsible for immigration work, Qi Min is responsible for file management and other work, there are also specialized female financial staff.

6.3 Monitoring on local government resettlement organization

104 The Akesu municipal government attaches great importance to the land acquisition and demolition work of this project, set up relevant leading groups and offices to take charge of the resettlement of the project, and the office is located in the Akesu project office.

105 The relevant agencies of Akesu City have special liaison officers who are responsible for the relevant work of ADB projects, including the Municipal Land and Resources Bureau, the Municipal Demolition Office, the EM and Religious Affairs Office, the Municipal Poverty Alleviation Office, the Municipal Tourism Bureau, Municipal Bureau of Education, Municipal Bureau of Statistics, Municipal Bureau of Agriculture, Municipal Forestry Bureau, Municipal Health Planning Commission, Municipal Disease Control Center, Municipal Women's Federation, Municipal Labor and Social Security Bureau, Akesu Textile Industrial City, Yiganqi township and affected villages in Yiganqi township(Yiganqi village,Saigepaqi village,Bageqi village and Yingbage village).

6.4 Measures for Enhancing Capacity of Organizations

106 The project will take the following measures to strengthen institutional capacity

- Optimize the staff structure. The resettlement units at all levels will be manned with administrative and professional personnel who are qualified with professional skills and managerial ability.
- Organize the key personnel of the units at all levels to participate in training at the Workshop on Resettlement of Projects, so that they have a better understanding of the national resettlement policies and relative requirements of the ADB.
- Provide sufficient funds and facilities for relevant organizations.
- Establish a database and ensure the information flow from and to the units at all levels.
- Strengthen reporting and internal monitoring system, to solve problems quickly.
- Develop the mechanism of external monitoring and evaluation, and set up a predicting and alarm system.

7 CONCLUSION, PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS

7.1 Conclusions of the Monitoring and Evaluation

107 The resettlement of the Akesu Project was carried out basically orderly according to the prescribe schedule and procedures. Up to October 2017, when the consultant conducted his field investigation, the resettlement work of the project had been completed 90% of the total task. In terms of the resettlement work conducted in Akesu, no big problems occurred and there are several reasons. The work was done carefully at the preparatory stage, the RAP compiled was operational, the standards formulated were reasonable, the resettlement measures were implemented fairly well, public participation was widely carried out, the resettlement institutions worked actively, all the resettlement work was done by means following the RAP strictly. The main conclusions as following:

- 1) From the all kinds of information gathered, the consultant can draw an obvious conclusion that all the affected individuals were fairly well resettled. There is no one household became poor or did their living standard drop because of the LA&HD. The resettlement outcomes were consistent with the overall goals of the resettlement policies made by the ADB and the Chinese Government.
- 2) No compensation standards were below those prescribed in the RAP in whole, the vulnerable group was taken special cares of and the resettlers were generally satisfied.
- 3) The residence conditions of the resettlers were generally improved. Many resettlers used to live in simple-structured housing of smaller floorages. Construction of the Project provided the very good opportunities for them to improvet their dwelling condition. The projector paid reasonable compensations, in addition to the affected individuals' own savings, the reassigned or repurchased flats in most cases were big with comfortable and convenient environment. The housing resettlement outcomes were satisfactory to the resettlers
- 4) The payment of compensations on the projector was very prompt to the affected households and no such phenomena was found as reducing or misusing of the funds for the resettlers. Because of the prompt fund transference and the careful and detailed arrangement of the compensations, the resettlement was implemented smoothly.
- 5) The resettlement institutions at all levels, especially as Akesu LB and HDD, did a lot of work in its implementation.

7.2 Problems and Suggestions

108 While affirming that the implementation of resettlement in this project is in good condition, there are still some lagging places in the project. The following are the major problems discovered by the consultant and the countermeasures and suggestions for solving these problems:

- 1) Land compensation fees for land acquisition have not been paid to the affected villages so far, which will affect the production development planning and public welfare undertakings of the affected villages. The consultant suggested that Akesu PMO consultative city of Land Resources Bureau and relevant agencies to improve the relevant procedures as soon as possible, the land compensation fees allocated to the affected villages affected by land acquisition;
- 2) The social insurance of land-expropriated peasants has not yet been implemented. Most of the land-losing villagers want to buy endowment insurance of land-expropriated peasants, especially those who are about to receive pension insurance. The consultant suggested Akesu Project Office to negotiate City Land Resources Bureau, Labor and Social Security Bureau and other relevant departments as soon as possible to implement the policy.

7.3 Next Work Plan

109 Consultants will focus on the following issues in the next monitoring report:

- 1) Continue to track the livelihood restoration and living standards recovery of affected households during land acquisition and house demolition;
- 2) Appropriation of land compensation fee for land acquisition;
- 3) The implementation of social insurance of land-expropriated farmers;
- 4) Temporary land use of the project.